

POLICE GRAFT PROBE TO BE BEGINNED ONCE NEWMAN SAYS

Commissioners Decide on Immediate Investigation of Charges Filed By Mrs. Margaret Stout.

Members of Force Accused of Accepting "Hush Money" From People Running Illegal Resorts in Capital.

While there is no evidence of wholesale graft in the Police Department, a statement issued this morning by Assistant District United States Attorney S. McComas Hawken shows that his office has been presented with evidence which establishes the fact that some officers, whose names are withheld, have accepted "hush" or "protection" money from persons engaged in illegal business in the District.

Admitting for the first time that Mrs. Margaret Stout, who is under sentence of two years at the workhouse on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, had made charges of graft, Mr. Hawken in his statement seeks to disabuse the public mind of the idea "that the Police Department is honey-combed with graft or corruption."

INQUIRY ORDERED.

Immediate investigation of the charges will be made by the Commissioners. A portion of the transcript of the testimony will be made by the board from the district attorney's office this afternoon. Following a conference with Major Pullman, Commissioner Newman announced that the head of the police department will immediately begin a probe. There will be no delay in the investigation because of the absence of Commissioner Brownlow, who is not expected to return to the city until August 15.

It is expected the police mentioned by Mrs. Stout will be suspended.

Claims Corroborated.

The prosecutor intimates in his statement that some of the charges made by Mrs. Stout that she paid "hush" money for protection have been corroborated.

"We delayed making any statement respecting the matter until the investigation corroborated the charges of Mrs. Stout," is the concluding paragraph of the prosecutor's statement.

Mr. Hawken's statement is as follows:

"We have rapidly and thoroughly investigated the charges made Monday night by Margaret Stout, that members of the police department had been guilty of taking graft. The testimony given shows that there has not been any wholesale graft in the District.

"The graft that has existed in the District has been of a petty character, and has been confined to a small number of men. Mrs. Stout is the only person shown so far by the investigation to have paid money for protection."

Information Is New.

"Until Mrs. Stout made her statement to me Monday last, neither Major Pullman nor this office had received any information that any policeman involved in her statement had been guilty of taking graft."

"As soon as the investigation is completed appropriate action will be taken to bring the guilty parties to justice."

"We delayed making any statement respecting the matter until the investigation corroborated the charges of Mrs. Stout."

Major Pullman, superintendent of police, has thus far declined to discuss the scandal, but he has been in close touch with the inquiry being made by Prosecutor.

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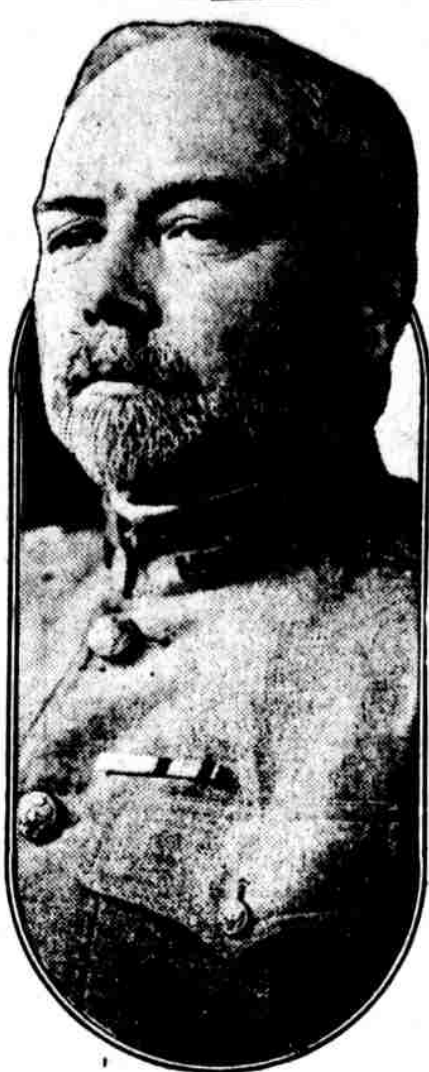
President Works On British Note

Arises Early, But His Plan to Play Golf Interfered With by Rain at Woodstock, Vt.

WINSTON, Vt., Aug. 5.—President Wilson arose at an unusually early hour today and at 6:30 was at work in his study on the forthcoming note to Great Britain. Rain spoiled his plans to spend the forenoon on the links at Woodstock, Vt.

The President arranged today to have flowers sent to his wife's grave, at Rome, Ga., tomorrow in the first anniversary of Mrs. Wilson's death.

Ready to Return Fire Of Mexican Raiders



(Photo by American Press Association.)
Maj. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON.

NINETEEN NATIONS PLEDGE U. S. HELP

Presidents of South American Countries Promise Support in Trade Relations.

Messages from the Presidents of nineteen Central and South American republics pledging cordial co-operation in the United States Government's plan to establish closer trade relations between this country and those to the south, have been received by President Wilson.

These messages have come in reply to cablegrams sent to each by Mr. Wilson expressing the thanks of the Government for the material aid which the Southern republics lent toward making the recent Pan-American financial conference a success. Each of the replies received reflects deep interest on the part of the Latin Americans in the plan.

The cablegrams from Latin American Presidents were signed by President V. de la Plaza of Argentina, President Ismael Montes of Bolivia, President Venancio Braz P. Gomez of Brazil, President Ramon Barros Luco of Chile, President Jose Vicente Concha of Colombia, President Alfredo Gonzalez of Costa Rica, President Mario G. Menocal of Cuba, President J. L. Jimenez of the Dominican Republic, President Leonidas Plaza of Ecuador, President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala, President F. Bertrand of Honduras, President Adolfo de Nicargua, President Illario Porras of Panama, President Eduardo Schaerer of Paraguay, President Benavides of Peru, President Carlos Melendez of Salvador, President Feliciano Viera of Uruguay, and President V. Marquez Bustillos of Venezuela.

CHIEF JUDGE DENIES PLEA OF HOTEL MAN

Covington Decides Police Court Has Jurisdiction in Case Against Henry M. Marks.

Henry M. Marks, proprietor of the Marks Hotel, Tenth and E streets northwest, was today denied a writ of prohibition by Chief Justice Covington, of the District Supreme Court, to prevent his prosecution in Police Court on a charge of operating his barroom under an invalid license.

The chief justice held that the Police Court has jurisdiction and declined to review the case under a writ of certiorari. He dismissed the petition State to make the run for lieutenant governor and today he was declared elected. He won by 20,000 majority.

On his old gray mule he not only went about to make speeches, but made a house to house canvass for votes.

Artillery to Border.

FORT SILL, Okla., Aug. 5.—Under orders from the War Department an artillery battery left here today for El Paso as a border patrol.

Free Dancing at Great Falls, Va.—Adv.

LATIN POWERS HEAR MEXICO'S FINAL PLEAS

Conference With Secretary of State Expected to Result in Definite Policy.

CARRANZA MEN HOPEFUL

Reports of Fighting At Nogales Aggravate Situation As Envoys Get Together.

Mexico's offenses against humanity and civilization went today before one of the most unique conferences in the history of Pan-American diplomacy.

At 2:30 o'clock representatives of the United States and six of the leading nations of Central and South America gathered in the office of the Secretary of State to dictate terms to one of the oldest and richest countries on the Western Hemisphere.

The ultimate results are likely to be far-reaching. The fate of Mexico is not alone at stake. Of infinitely more importance is the question as to whether Pan-America can keep its own house in order, or whether its failure to do so shall invite a collapse of the policy under which European nations have been content to let the Western Hemisphere handle its own affairs.

Situation Aggravated.

As the conference assembled the seriousness of the situation in Mexico was emphasized by dispatches received at the State and War Departments from different parts of the war-torn republic.

In the territory of central Mexico, controlled by Carranza, food conditions were still reported to be bad, although reports from Vera Cruz indicated Gen. Pablo Gonzales at Mexico City was adopting vigorous measures to relieve the famine, restore order and guarantee foreign property in the capital.

Along the border the possibility of a severe clash between the American army forces and the Mexicans was increased by reports received that Carranza's forces, in defiance of American warnings, had begun an attack on the Mexican border town of Nogales.

From the west coast of Mexico ominous messages were being received regarding the danger to which Americans in the Yagui Valley were exposed by the removal of the Maytorena garrison sent there to protect the American colony from the Yaqui Indians.

Present at Conference.

Present at the State Department conference were Secretary of State Lansing, Romulo S. Naon, ambassador from Argentina, Domingo de Gama, ambassador from Brazil, Don Eduardo Suarez, ambassador from Chile, Don Joaquin Mendez, minister from Guatemala, Don Ignacio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, minister from Uruguay, and Paul Fuller, Jr., of New York, one of the Administration's closest advisers.

The conference had before it a number of propositions. Assembled on the assumption that Mexico's affairs had reached an intolerable pass, it was the

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HAITI REBELS ARE SHELLED BY U. S. SHIP

Force of Revolutionists Under General Bobo Driven to Woods By Big Guns.

QUIET AGAIN IS RESTORED

Port au Prince and Cape Haitien Peaceful, But Rebels Are Rampant in Interior.

A force of Haitian rebels under General Bobo were shelled by the United States survey ship Eagle from the harbor of Cape Haitien, Haiti, yesterday morning as they tried to enter the city. Admiral Caperton informed the State Department today.

Under the fire of the Eagle's two six-pound guns the rebels were chased to the woods outside the city, the dispatch says. The battleship Connecticut is expected to reach Cape Haitien with a marine guard of 65 men late today.

The Connecticut arrived at Port au Prince at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, according to a dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning. From there she will proceed immediately to Cape Haitien where she is expected to arrive late today.

A message received from Admiral Caperton at Port au Prince from the Commanding officer of the Nashville stated that there were no troops left at Cape Haitien. The rebels' attempt to enter the city by shelling his forces from the harbor. It is believed that the Eagle was not forced to shell any part of the city and that practically no damage resulted. No details in this regard have been received at the State Department.

Occupied by American marines and bluejackets, Port au Prince and Cape Haitien were quiet before today, but civil war conditions prevailed in the Haitian "hinterland," according to latest Government advice here.

Admiral Caperton's efforts to establish a provisional government had failed, at least temporarily.

Officials of the late President Guillaume's overthrown government, under General Blot's leadership, favored Caperton's program, but Dr. Bobo's rebels were rampant in the interior. The Navy Department had not been advised, however, that they had tried to take Cape Haitien.

The Haitian landing party's machine guns it was doubted if they would do so.

The Connecticut had joined the Washington at Port au Prince, giving Caperton about 1,500 men there. The admiral was ordered to defend the two ports, but to keep out of the interior, about 4 p. m. Another dispatch from the battleship Connecticut landed marked the arrival of the admiral at Port au Prince at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, according to a dispatch to the State Department from there today.

September 1911, the Cape's forces re-entered the city. The Cape built a citadel commanding the city, established a garrison of 1,500 men, and threatened to blow Warsaw to pieces if another rebellion was attempted.

For many decades the Poles in Warsaw were restless under the rule of the Czars. Plots of revolution were constantly in process of formation.

A serious revolt broke out in 1830, when the forces of Charles X of Sweden conquered the city, the troops of Frederick William, the Great Elector, having participated in the attack. In 1802 Swedish troops under Charles XII again entered the city.

Warsaw was again forced to capitulate, this time to the Russians, who stormed the city in 1794, entering from the east. From 1795 to 1806 the city was held by Prussia, and for the following six years was ruled by the King of Saxony as a vassal of Napoleon.

The Russians occupied Warsaw in 1812 and made it the capital of the Kingdom of Poland.

On the following Monday, no more submarines having been sighted, the captain took courage and we headed directly across the little sea on the return to Constantinople.

Exactly how many Turkish ships have been sent to the bottom by British submarines probably is known only to the Turkish ministry of marine. The undersea craft have been particularly successful in striking at Turkish transports.

En route here from Constantinople, I learned that aboard one of those sunk recently were 50 wounded Turks who had just been discharged from Constantinople hospitals and were returning to the Gallipoli front. Only 150 were saved. The news was suppressed by the Turkish government, but the disaster occurred in full view of another transport laden with wounded soldiers, who made the fact known.

Boat Is Inspected.

Brusa is the Asia Minor city to which it was proposed to move the Turkish capital in case Constantinople was threatened. I came here first on the Friday boat of the three-times-a-week service from Constantinople across the Sea of Marmora.

A few days previous the boat from Brusa to Constantinople had actually been stopped and boarded by officers from a British submarine within a few miles of the city.

The British officers were looking for Turkish soldiers. They found none, but took off what food supplies there were aboard, paying for them in English gold and silver coins.

Because of the fear inspired by this visit our boat left the Bosphorus with the lifeboats swung out and with hundreds of life preservers hanging over the rail ready for instant use. Instead of heading directly across the Sea of Marmora, the usual course, we crept along the coast for the day, never getting more than 200 or 300 yards from shore.

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WARSAW IS OCCUPIED BY GERMANS AS SLAVS RETREAT UPON PRAGA

Austrian Commander Made Field Marshal



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.
ARCHDUKE FREDERICK.

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK HONORED BY KAISER

Given Field Marshal's Rank in Prussian Army By German Emperor.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 5.—The Austrian Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies, has been made a field marshal in the Prussian army. It is officially announced.

Emperor William in person delivered the field marshal's baton to the archduke in a little Galician town serving as headquarters. The village was richly decorated for the occasion. The inhabitants, despite a downpour of rain, gathered near headquarters and gave the Kaiser a cordial greeting. He made a brief address in response to their welcome.

Warsaw first came to be a city of importance as the residence of the Dukes of Masovia in the Middle Ages. It became the capital of Poland early in the seventeenth century, supplanting Cracow, which Cracow remained the Polish coronation city.

Warsaw was lost to the Poles in a great three-days' battle in July, 1831, when the forces of Charles X of Sweden conquered the city, the troops of Frederick William, the Great Elector, having participated in the attack. In 1802 Swedish troops under Charles XII again entered the city.

Warsaw was again forced to capitulate, this time to the Russians, who stormed the city in 1794, entering from the east. From 1795 to 1806 the city was held by Prussia, and for the following six years was ruled by the King of Saxony as a vassal of Napoleon.

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Bavarians, Under Prince Leopold, Drive Garrison Across Three Vistula Bridges—Pursuit Continues, Berlin Announces

CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Russians Control Railway to Novo Minsk and Keep in Touch With Novo Georgievsk—New Attack Along Northern Line

BERLIN (via London wireless), Aug. 5.—Warsaw has fallen. German troops have entered the city, it is officially announced this afternoon.

The Russian garrison fell back over the three Vistula bridges to Praga, Warsaw's eastern suburb, after only a brief resistance. Bavarian troops under Prince Leopold stormed the last line of Russian defenses and entered the city on the Kalish and Radom roads.

Continuing their retreat from Praga, the Russian center is falling back along the railway leading to Novo Minsk and over the plain north of the railway, keeping in contact with its right wing near Novo Georgievsk.

German troops are pursuing the retreating Slavs and have cut off and captured bodies of stragglers.

BERLIN BELLS TOLL.

Rumors that the city had already fallen or was about to fall were circulated here early in the day. Everywhere the news was discounted by the knowledge that the Russians must surrender the city within a few hours at least, but church bells were tolled and there was general rejoicing throughout Berlin when newspaper extras brought the word to the public.

The first bulletin from the war office contained few details of the final battle at the gates of Warsaw or of the greater engagement on the wings of the German armies seeking to envelop the Slavs.

That the struggle was a short, fierce one is evidenced by the fact that Prince Leopold's armies arrived before the Warsaw outer forts only thirty-six hours ago.

ATTACK ALONG NAREW.

Though the complete story probably will not be received here for several hours, it is the belief that a large part of the Russian garrison who made the final stand at the city gates, fell into the hands of the Bavarians. It is assumed that the Slavs either completely destroyed or at least attempted to destroy the Vistula bridges to impede the progress of the pursuing Germans.

The first German troops entered the city last night.

At the same time general attacks were begun by the German forces extending along the Narew to Ostrolenka against the Russian positions before the river Bug.

A great battle is raging in this section, the result of which is in doubt.

The Russians are fighting desperately to save the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, imperiled by General von Gallwitz's drive southward on Vysokof. Official dispatches today report that in the section east of Rozan in particular, the Germans have taken about 5,000 prisoners and numerous field guns.

BUELOW PRESSES ASSAULT.

Farther to the north, the Russians in the Courland district are being hotly pressed by General Von Buelow, who has taken more than 2,000 prisoners in the last forty-eight hours.

The situation southeast of Warsaw, where the Austro-Germans are drawing close around Ivangorod, is but little changed.

Between the Bug and the Vistula, Mackensen continues to press northward to Brest-Litovsk. The Russians in this district are accelerating their retreat, according to today's official dispatches.

All reports agree that the complete retirement from Warsaw was apparently ordered two days ago and that the Russian armies on both sides of the Warsaw garrison began falling back at the same time the Warsaw garrison began crossing the river to Praga.

In the fighting east of the Bug, German cavalry have driven back the Russian forces and are pursuing them.

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Berlin Believes End of War Is Already in Sight Before Winter

BERLIN (via The Hague), Aug. 5.—Officials here do not conceal the belief that the world war may come to an end before winter.

The Kaiser is expected to return to Berlin on Sunday. An important conference is to be held next week by government officials. It is reported that the ministry will discuss with the Emperor the moves Germany is to make immediately after the successful ending of the Warsaw campaign. The decision will be reached before the reichstag reassembles on August 17 and it promises to have